

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Pacific Express Company Again the Victim.

A Package Containing \$35,000, En Route to St. Louis, Deftly Stolen by F. A. Walton, Money Clerk at the Dallas (Tex.) Office.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—L. A. Fuller, superintendent of the Pacific Express Company, was yesterday notified by the Commercial Bank of this city that a package containing \$35,000 in bills, consigned to them by the City National Bank of Dallas, Tex., for which they held receipt of the Pacific Express Company, was missing.

The story of the discovery of this startling fact is very briefly told. On February 1 the City National Bank of Dallas remitted to the Commercial Bank of St. Louis \$50,000, of which \$15,000 in gold was contained in a canvas bag, and \$35,000 in bills in the regulation express package. The \$15,000 bag of gold was duly received here two days ago and delivered to the Commercial Bank, the bill accompanying the gold reading as follows:

Pacific Express Co., W. B. 32, February 1, 1900.
I sack gold, \$15,000, to Commercial Bank, St. Louis.
D. H. 35. T. A. P. R. R.

This billing was correct in form, and the bag was accordingly delivered to the St. Louis consignee. Yesterday an officer of the Commercial Bank reported to Superintendent Fuller that the \$15,000 in gold was only part of a remittance from the City National Bank, and that the receipt issued on the express office at Dallas was for two packages, one of \$15,000 gold, and the other \$35,000 currency. It was thought strange that only part of the remittance had arrived, and the Commercial Bank made its report of the \$35,000 package accordingly.

On receiving this startling news Superintendent Fuller immediately telegraphed to Assistant Superintendent James Aiken at Dallas informing him of the big shortage and ordering an immediate investigation and reply. Mr. Fuller's worst fears of another heavy robbery of the Pacific company were confirmed by the answers received to his telegrams. He was notified by Assistant Superintendent Aiken that no trace of the missing \$35,000 package could be found, and that the money clerk of the Dallas office, a young man named F. A. Walton, had been missing since Sunday night. Of course Walton's flight had caused immediate suspicion, that he was an absconder with funds entrusted to the company, and an investigation of the books and accounts of the Dallas office had been begun at once, but until the news of the missing St. Louis package was wired from this city it had been impossible to find that Walton had stolen any thing. Upon receipt of Superintendent Fuller's message, however, investigation into that one transaction revealed the fact that the missing money-clerk was a heavy defaulter. He had undoubtedly made away with the \$35,000 package, but had so managed the record on the company's books that he had time to take a package away long before suspicion was excited.

It was done in this way. On the day that the \$15,000 bag of gold was forwarded to the St. Louis office for delivery to the Commercial Bank, Walton made out the way-bills for the two packages received from the City National Bank, containing in all \$50,000, and took the impression of those way-bills in the company's letter-book. He then destroyed those bills, and made out others for the one bag of gold, which he duly forwarded to St. Louis. Thus the records of the Dallas office showed that \$50,000 had been shipped to St. Louis instead of \$35,000. Superintendent Clerk Walton rightly calculated that before the discrepancy could be discovered he would be beyond arrest.

As soon as these facts were developed Assistant Superintendent Aiken wired Superintendent Fuller:

Walton has doubtless stolen the \$35,000 bill to Commercial Bank, as with American Express Company, from Dallas, five years. From Wells-Fargo to St. Louis, lives in St. Joe, Mo. Have traced him to Indian Territory. Detective on his trail. Garrison to St. Louis to-night.

This telegram was received by Superintendent Fuller yesterday afternoon, and that official immediately wired to all points likely to be passed by the fugitive a full description of him with which he had furnished him from Dallas, with instructions for his arrest. The following "hue and cry" circular was also struck off and is now on its way broadcast to every quarter of the country:

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 5, 1900.
ABSCONDER.

F. A. Walton, clerk in the Pacific Express office at Dallas, Tex., left that place Sunday evening, February 2, was last seen on the M. & K. T. R. going north.

Good-looking, smooth red face, hair dark, cut short behind; weight, 137 pounds; height, 5 feet 5 inches; medium build; round nose on back of head, just above hair line; new scar above left eye; dead in right ear. Wore derby hat, black clothes, sack coat, umbrellas overcoat. Carried gold watch, chain, and fob.

A liberal reward will be paid for his arrest, or any information that may lead to his capture. L. A. Fuller, superintendent.

Superintendent Fuller was seen last night at the office of the Pacific Express Company, and said: "The missing money clerk, Walton, has not made away with more than the \$35,000 contained in the package addressed to the Commercial Bank of this city, as the accounts have now been thoroughly gone over and no other shortage discovered. I anticipate a speedy capture of the defaulter, as you can see by the description of his personal appearance that he can be easily identified. I am not sure whether he will try to reach Canada or will head for the West and trust to hiding himself there. The Guarantee Company of New York was on his bond to the express company for \$2,000. They have not yet been notified of his flight. Walton had been working for the Pacific Express Company since last October. He was first employed in the office at Jefferson, Tex., and went from that office to Dallas in November last. His position was that of money clerk, in which he had the handling of all money packages passing through that office. He came to our company from the Wells-Fargo company, having been employed by them in Old Mexico. Previous to that he worked for the American Express Company at Iowa, Mich., for five years. He was about twenty-five years of age and unmarried. I learn from a clerk in the Dallas office, Mr. Kerney, who is now here on furlough, and who worked at the same house with Walton, that his habits were good; he was not dissipated,

nor inclined toward fast life of any kind. Mr. Kerney says, however, that he has heard something of a shooting scrape that Walton got into in Mexico through drinking, but that is all we have against his record. There is no question of his having stolen the \$35,000. The agent in charge of the Dallas office, L. S. Garrison, leaves to-night for St. Louis, and will arrive Friday morning. James Aiken is assistant superintendent of the Pacific Express Company, with headquarters at Dallas. Of course, the company will pay the \$35,000 to the Commercial Bank at once.

"I knew of Walton's flight before being advised of the package consigned to this city containing \$35,000 being missing, but did not dream he had made away with any considerable amount until that big shortage came to light. A detective was at once put upon his trail, he having been seen on a north-bound Missouri, Kansas & Texas train Sunday night, and I expect to hear of his apprehension any moment."

FOR FORTUNE SEEKERS.

What Collis P. Huntington Would Do If He Were Young Again.

Taking down a map of Equatorial Africa and spreading it across his knees, Collis P. Huntington laid his forefinger on a certain spot and remarked:

"If I were a young man with \$10,000 or \$100,000, I'd go there and make millions."

The spot he touched was the town of Utopia, on the River Congo, near the northern boundary of the Congo Free State, distant about 700 miles from the Guinea coast.

"What would you do there, Mr. Huntington?" inquired the reporter to whom his remark was addressed.

"Trade," was the brief answer.

"Furry, skins, precious stones?"

"Rubber. You can buy rubber there today at a penny a pound. A young man might go there and pay one penny a pound for it and make a fortune."

"Would you advise a young man to go there with less than \$100,000, or less than \$10,000?"

"Well, it would depend on the young man. I went to California in '49 with a young fellow from my native State, Connecticut, and when we reached Sacramento the first thing he did was to go to the hotel and spend \$4 apiece for dinner. My dinner cost me less than a sixteenth of that sum. It was always my rule to live within my income. Any young man who does that will get along."

"Could a young man live in the Congo Free State long enough to make a fortune?"

"Oh, the climate is excellent after you get back a hundred miles or so from the coast. There is no fever on the uplands."

"How is he to get his rubber to market?"

"At present most of it is carried on the backs of natives, and the lack of transportation facilities accounts for its cheapness in the interior. But you know the Congo is navigable for many miles, from Kinshasa, in fact, to Stanley Falls, and by and by we shall have a railroad down there which will make travel easy all the way to the coast. I have recently put \$50,000 in the road and may put a little more after a while. When in Europe last fall I received a note from King Leopold asking me to call on him when I arrived at Brussels. I did so and we talked over the situation in Africa."

Next day he discovered that Leopold didn't know quite as much about railroad building as I did, so I gave him a few points. I am going into the railroad business in Africa simply because I want to break up the slave trade. I have been opposed to slavery all my life, and gave a good deal toward abolishing it in this country. Down there in the heart of Africa is the beginning and the end of slavery trade, and the time is not far off when we will wipe it out from the face of the earth. I have also invested \$50,000 in the proposed Berlin-Suakin railway and \$50,000 more in the British East African railway. Thus I have \$100,000 in the three roads. I don't look for any profits, but if any should come they will be reinvested in Africa."

The price of rubber in Para, Brazil, ranges from 60 cents to \$1 a pound. If a young man could only get hold of \$10,000 he could only buy rubber in the Congo Free State at a penny a pound; if he could only get it down to the coast for a few pennies more a pound; if he could only get it to Havre or New York for still a few pennies more a pound—if he could do all this he would make a tremendous profit. Then, if he could live within his income, he would certainly grow rich. The principal thing with most young men is the \$10,000, or rather the want of it. There are plenty of lousy young white slaves behind the counters in this city who would like to be emancipated. And lots of them would go to Africa on such much less than \$10,000. In the present state of the market so princely a sum as that would purchase a gross of North American Congo Free Statesmen.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Woman as Steamboat Mate.

Helena has within its boundaries a lady who has the distinction of being the only female steamboat mate in the United States. She is a young married lady named Mrs. Mary Simmons. She is only twenty-four years of age and has lived continuously on the river for eight years, and is perfectly acquainted with all the details of the management of steamboats. Her husband is Mr. W. W. Simmons, captain of the transfer, J. F. Ferry, owned and run by the Lincoln Ferry Company, of this place. Mrs. Simmons applied for a master's license, but owing to a recent act of Congress, requiring a year's experience as mate before one was qualified as master, she was unable to procure the license. She will serve her apprenticeship for the year on the transfer-boat, of which her husband is captain. She procured her license in December, 1898, in the Galena (Ill.) district, to act as mate on steamboats and railroad transfer-boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries on steamers of 200 tons burden or less.—Memphis Appeal.

The following inscription may be seen upon a brass in a churchyard at Heden, a village in Yorkshire, England: "Here lies the body of William Stratton, buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97. Who had by his first wife, 28 children, and by a second, 17; own father to 45, grandfather to 86, great-grandfather to 97, and great-great-grandfather to 28, in all 231."

A championship emblem recently presented to a New York chess player was a chess-board of solid silver, with metal gold for each alternate square. A full set of chessmen, which accompanied the board, was made of sterling silver.

JUDICIARY CENTENNIAL.

The Celebration of the Centenary of the Federal Judiciary.

A Notable Gathering at the Metropolitan Opera-House, New York—Speeches by Ex-President Cleveland, Justice Field and Others.

New York, Feb. 5.—A disagreeable rain which set in shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning added to the general gloom which the sad events of the past few days had cast over everybody and everything connected with the celebration of the centennial of the Federal Judiciary. All preparations had been perfected for the event, however, and neither the absence of the President and his Cabinet nor the atmospheric influences were permitted to interfere with the celebration. At all the principal hotels early calls were made upon the distinguished guests from all over the Union, and every attention was shown them by the committee in charge.

Carriages rolled up to the doors, and the guests were escorted to the Metropolitan Opera House, where they gathered in the waiting-rooms and lobbies awaiting the formation of the procession.

At 10:30 a. m. the procession, headed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in their robes, was followed by the various judges of the Federal District courts, the New York State Court of Appeals, the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas and other courts, march down the various aisles of the Opera-house and occupied the various seats in the boxes allotted to them. The members of the Supreme Court of the United States occupied seats on the right, followed by ex-President Cleveland and many other legal dignitaries. The immense auditorium was crowded with National and State law-makers, citizens and representatives of the profession. Many ladies were present.

When Mr. Cleveland took his place as president of the assembly, there was loud and prolonged cheering, and it was several minutes before the ex-President could be heard.

Mr. Cleveland then, in a clear voice, delivered his introductory address. He said:

"We are assembled to express on every fit occasion our reverence for the virtue and patriotism in which the foundations of our Republic were laid, and which have been handed down to us under free institutions."

"The great principle of our government is the separation of powers, which has been embodied in the Constitution of our country. The executive, legislative and judicial powers are vested in separate departments, each of which is to exercise its functions independently of the others, and each of which is to be held responsible to the people."

"The executive power is vested in the President, who is elected by the people for a term of four years. He is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and he is to take care that the Union be preserved in peace, but he is not to exercise the judicial power, nor to interfere with the legislative process."

"The legislative power is vested in Congress, which is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is to make laws, and it is to declare war, but it is not to exercise the executive power, nor to interfere with the judicial process."

"The judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court and in the inferior courts established by Congress. It is to interpret the laws, and it is to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive. It is to be independent of the other two departments, and it is to be held responsible to the people."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

"The Constitution of our country is the foundation of our government, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. It is the duty of the President to execute the laws, and it is the duty of Congress to make laws, and it is the duty of the courts to interpret the laws and to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the Executive."

ing. He spoke feelingly of the sad bereavement in the families of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy, and moved many of the audience to tears by the touching manner in which he described the tragic deaths of Mrs. and Miss Tracy. Mr. Dix, in conclusion, prayed for the President and Cabinet, and hoped that the absence of the Chief Magistrate and officials from their presence was only temporary.

Judge Wm. H. Arnou, chairman of the judiciary centennial committee of the New York Bar Association, delivered the address of "Welcome to the Court."

He said attention to the celebration of the centenary of the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States was first invited by President Harrison in his inaugural address. This action completed the organization of the celebration of the centenary of the judiciary.

On the occasion, Judge Arnou welcomed the guests in behalf of those assembled, representing the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government, National and State courts, and the people of the United States. The occasion, he said, was a fitting one. One hundred years ago, on this day, the first Tuesday in February, 1790, the Supreme Court of the United States held its first session at the Exchange in the City of New York, and installed in office the Chief Justice, two associate justices and attorney general. This action completed the organization of the three departments of the judiciary.

Judge Arnou then reviewed at some length the high and independent character of the court and the labors and growth of the body from its inception up to the present time. He said that the American people, in different races, religions, politics and interests, to-day, he said, cheerfully and joyfully recognize the supremacy of the law.

Judge Arnou concluded by calling for the blessings of God upon the United States and the honorable Supreme Court.

Hon. Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis then delivered an address upon "The Supreme Court and the Constitution."

He referred to the history of the court in the past, and said that the vast reach of its powers springs from the fact that it is the guardian of the Constitution, and that it is the guardian of the rights of the people.

The first place I struck here was a big farm owned by an old fellow named Staples. I walked from the station to his place with two Swedes; one, just over, could not speak a word of English. Staples seemed like a nice sort of a man, asked me where I was from and offered to give me dinner, but he hired both the Swedes, and let me "move on." The next place I tried for work was at the Elgin farm. The boss, a fellow named Todd, told me he had nothing but Poles on his place. I heard about him afterward, that he was a regular crank and when he wanted a hand he would drive all over the country hunting a Pole.

"Well, then I went to the Park farm, about 7,500 acres; they gave me a dinner, but I couldn't get a job. There were twenty-eight men at the table; all but four were Scandinavians. I am told that all the big farmers out here would rather hire Norwegians or Swedes than Americans, and some of the big farmers send over and bring gangs of them. They say the foreigners work for lower wages and are easier suited with regard to board and other accommodations. Now, if the tariff is to help the like of me, there should be a duty of \$500 a head on foreign laborers. One Swede whom I am working now seems like a pretty decent sort of a chap. He came over with his uncle a year ago last spring. His uncle has a farm in Minnesota and loaned this young man \$60 and told him to buy clothes with it to bring over with him. He says he has enough to do him for five years. He showed me a woolen shirt he said cost him over there \$1.25 in my money. I paid \$2.50 the other day for one I tried to trade for his. Now, Pap, how in thunder am I helped by the tariff? I have to pay more for that shirt, and all the way from Pittsburgh to Dakota I have to buck against these foreigners that, if not exactly paupers, can do as this young Swede, bring in enough clothes to do for five years. If they protect one American manufacturer they ought to protect all of them; but as soon as these fellows who hire laborers find out that I was manufactured in this country they tell me to take a walk and run in the foreign article. So now you know why I've gone back on the old party, as you say. If I am off my base, let me know."

"Your affectionate son,"

"S. D. ROBINSON."

To Destroy the "Run Power."

Henry George affirms, in the January issue of the Arena, that the way to destroy the "run power" is to remove restrictions from the sale of alcoholic stimulants. These restrictions are not an effect, but the cause of the "run power" in politics. So long as government does not interfere with any business interest, that interest seeks to have no voice in politics. Intemperance has never turned civilization back toward barbarism, but corruption in politics has had such results. For this reason the evils arising from the influence of the saloon in politics are more serious than other results from the prevalent use of ardent spirits. Mr. George instances other business interests that have become a power in politics by reason of legislative interference, and shows how a Federal tax on corsets would evoke a "corset power" in national politics. He affirms that Philadelphia's comparatively new high license law, which has greatly reduced the number of saloons, and also the amount of intemperance and crime, must, by reason of the discretion it lodges in the bench, interest the "run power" in the nomination and election of judges.

Having shown that it is hopeless to attempt to eliminate the "run power" from politics by restrictive legislation, Mr. George argues that "free run" would accomplish this, and also decrease rather than increase intemper-

ance in the use of strong drinks. Prohibition does not prohibit; laws restraining the sale of strong drink on Sunday are but spasmodically enforced. The enhancement of the cost of liquor by reason of restrictive legislation promotes adulteration. Restricting the sale of liquor cannot discourage the formation of drinking habits, for such habits are formed quite as much at social entertainments as anywhere else. Prohibitory laws do not restrain men from social drinking or from offering drink to others, but the cheapening of strong drink would weaken the treating habit. If whisky were as cheap as water treating would probably disappear. If any one who chose could sell liquor, the saloon keepers must go out of business. "The liquor saloon, as we know it, is a specialization which can only exist by the concentration of business which restriction causes." The gorgeous and enticing saloon is a product of the license system; the squalid dive a product of the prohibitive system. Mr. George quotes Adam Smith in support of his position, and then goes on to show that intemperance is only a phase of the general social ill-health. "Intemperance is abnormal. It is the vice of those who are starved and those who are gorged. Free trade in liquor would tend to reduce it, but could not abolish it. But free trade in everything would. I do not mean a sneaking, half-hearted and half-witted 'tariff reform,' but that absolute, thorough, free trade which would not only abolish the custom license and the excise, but would do away with every tax on the products of labor and every restriction on the exertion of labor, and would leave every one free to do what ever did not infringe upon the